

GUIDE
TO
DUBLIN CHARITIES.

PART I.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES,

AND

HOMES FOR THE AFFLICTED.



DUBLIN :
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., 104 GRAFTON STREET.
1884

R. D. WEBB AND SON, PRINTERS, ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

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GUIDE TO DUBLIN CHARITIES.

Part I. relates to Hospitals and other agencies for the relief of the sick, or those afflicted in various ways.

The succeeding parts will deal with Orphanages, Homes for the Destitute, Asylums, Alms Houses, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, and various miscellaneous charities.

I hope to conclude with a list of charities, many of them endowed, that have become extinct during the last fifty years.

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P R E F A C E .

It is hoped that this little Book will be a help to those who, while wishing to be of use to their poor or afflicted fellow-creatures, may be unaware how many or what Institutions there are in Dublin for the relief of such persons, or the right way to set to work to gain this relief. It will also show that there is a wasteful *overlapping* of certain charities, while there is an entire absence of others equally necessary. Why need there be two small Institutions for the treatment of the same special diseases—the two Dental and the two Orthopædic Hospitals for example—both of the latter being obliged to keep some beds empty for want of funds, though both are economically and efficiently managed? Yet there is room for several Childrens' Hospitals; for, with the exception of one or two General Hospitals which have special wards for children, there is no place to which a child suffering from any infectious illness can be sent; and yet what is more necessary than to separate such children from the rest of the family or school, to prevent the infection from spreading? It may be said that hospitals are not the right places for children, but they are necessary, if contagion is not to spread, so long as the poor have no means of separating well from diseased children.

Where, again, is the much needed hospital for consumptives? An ordinary hospital cannot, as a rule, though exceptions may be made, admit such a tedious and hopeless complaint. The Hospital for Incurables, it is true, admits some (13 last year); but surely County Dublin, some parts of which are so favourably situated for the treatment of chest complaints, will soon have its special Consumptives' Home. Since the establishment of the Consumptive Hospital in London in 1841, 29,600 in, and 280,000 out-patients have been treated by it; while it has also proved a valuable place for the study of this perplexing disease.

Again, are there any homes where inebriates can be placed under restraint? Are such not needed in Dublin?

A very good suggestion, made some years ago, has not yet been carried into effect. This was, that there should be a central charitable institution in Dublin where the various charities might deposit their papers, books, etc.; and where, if desired, they might have

offices, so that information could be obtained or subscriptions left at this place, instead of the offices being, as now, scattered in all directions. The plan has been partially carried out in Liverpool by the Central Relief Society.

As this list of charities is very likely incomplete, I should be most grateful for further information. To those who have already so kindly aided me in my search for information, I return my most sincere thanks. The necessary particulars have been given me, in most cases, with great readiness and courtesy, often at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble. In a few cases, it has been impossible—in spite of repeated applications—to obtain any information; in other cases, information has been given me, but not for publication. I am much indebted to Whitelaw and Walsh's History of Dublin, for accounts of the origin of various charities that existed in Dublin at the beginning of this century. There were then only 13 hospitals, now there are 33.

The statistics given here have been in every case submitted to at least one person officially connected with the different institutions; in most cases, the information relates to the year 1882-'83; the reports for 1883-'84 not being yet ready.

I must apologise for having omitted, for the sake of brevity, the titles belonging to the various medical officers, and for having, for the same reason, included surgeons, specialists, and others, under the general title of Doctor. I have not, as a rule, included the *consulting* physicians and surgeons amongst the medical officers of the hospitals.

The word *unsectarian* has the widest meaning as regards the hospitals; with one well-known exception, relief is given to bodily infirmities without regard to any other consideration than want and suffering, and the patients are perfectly free to follow their own religion. With other institutions the word has often a different meaning, as will be seen in PARTS II and III.

I must repeat that I shall be most grateful for information of any errors or omissions.

ROSA M. BARRETT.

6 De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown,
March 1884.

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HOSPITALS.

** All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

ERRATA.

P. 1.—Adelaide Hospital.

Assistant Physician : Dr. W. Beatty.

Surgical Registrar : Mr. J. H. Scott.

P. 2.—City of Dublin Hospital.

Ophthalmic Surgeon : Dr. A. H. Benson, in place of the late Dr. Stoney.

P. 7.—House of Industry Hospitals.

Assistant Surgeon : Dr. N. Cooper.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Gilmore.

Resident Apothecary : Dr. Myles.

P. 13.—National Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Matron : Miss Rogers.

P. 16.—Simpson's Hospital.

Rules of Admission.—"Days appointed for patients to be admitted by vote." Insert after "patients" the words "passed by the Medical Board."

Physicians : Drs. H. Kennedy and MacDowel Cosgrave.

No reply received to questions relating to Jarvis Street, p. 2 ; Provident Home, p. 24 ; St. Mark's, p. 25.

HOSPITALS.

1. Adelaide Hospital,

Peter Street, Dublin.

Founded—1839, for Protestants only. The Dispensary is open to all, and is *unsectarian*.

Management.—*President*: The Duke of Abercorn; Trustees and a Managing Committee elected from the Governors and Members.

Physicians: Drs. Head, Little, and W. Beatty.

Surgeons: Drs. Barton, Warren, Franks, Purefoy, and Swanzy.

Hon. Secs.: F. V. Clarendon, Esq.; Lt.-Col. J. N. Coddington.

**Registrars*: Mr. J. H. Pooley and W. A. Hunt.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Reynolds.

Number.—125 beds; average number occupied, 73; number of patients treated during the year, 905; average length of stay, 31 days; mortality, 10 per cent.; out-patients, no return; accidents, 324. Average cost per bed, £60.

Income.—£4,537 from donations, sale of work, etc. This includes £835 from the Hospital Sunday Fund; £665 from pay-wards, and £96 from nurses. Debt of £613.

Building fund—receipts, £124. Debt of £1,341.

Donors of £50, or subscribers of £5, are Governors; donors of £10 are life-members.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be Protestants, and have tickets of admission signed by a subscriber and the Registrar or Lady Superintendent. Children over five years of age admitted. All information from the Registrar, who attends at the hospital daily from 10 to 4.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions. Intern students taken.

There is a detached Fever Hospital in which are separate wards for the treatment of the various contagious diseases; there are special pay-wards in both buildings containing altogether 26 beds for men and women. There is also a children's ward.

Trained nurses can be obtained, on application, to attend patients in their own homes, and ladies can be trained as nurses by binding themselves to serve for three years, or on payment of £40.

Visiting days.—Daily (except Saturday), after 2 p.m. For Friends of Patients, Thursday and Sunday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Dispensary days.—

General—Monday and Friday, 9.30 to 10.30.

Diseases of the Skin—Thursday, do.

Diseases of Women—Wednesday, do.

Dental—Saturday, do.

2. Charitable Infirmary,

Jervis Street, Dublin.

Founded—1721. *Unsectarian*. This was the first place of the kind in Dublin ; six surgeons opened a small house for four patients in Cook Street at their own expense in 1718. As subscriptions came in a larger house was taken on the quay, where the Four Courts at present stand ; it was re-built in 1803, in Jervis Street ; and is now being again rebuilt.

Management.—Managing Committee and Trustees.

Physicians : Drs. MacSwiney and Martin.

Surgeons : Drs. Hughes, Meldon, Stoker, Cranny, M'Donnell, Lentaigne, and Gunn.

Treasurer : E. T. Stapleton, Esq.

* *Secretary* : Mr. O'Brien.

Number.—The last report was for 1879, when 733 in-patients were treated ; 2,000 accidents, and 20,000 out-patients.

Income.— £35,000 needed for the new building.

Donors of £20 are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 1s. may recommend patients. Urgent cases and accidents are treated at all hours without recommendation.

The *Dispensary* is open to all and is free.

Object and further particulars.—This having been for long the only hospital on the North-east side of the city, it has proved specially valuable in the treatment of accidents in the past.

The building now being erected is not quite ready for patients.

The clergy of all denominations will be free to visit patients.

Dispensary Days.—Daily from 9 to 11 a.m.

3. City of Dublin Hospital,

Upper Baggot Street, Dublin.

Founded—1832. *Unsectarian*.

Management.—*Patron* : The Lord Lieutenant. Board of Directors, Trustees, and Ladies' Committee.

Physicians : Drs. Benson and Duffey.

Gynecologist : Dr. W. J. Smyly.

Surgeons : Drs. Croly, Wheeler, Fitzgibbon, and Stoney.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Pratt.

Hon. Secretaries : J. Hogg, Esq., Stratford, Rathgar, and J. H. Benson, Esq., M.D., 57 Fitzwilliam Square.

* *Secretary* : W. C. Hastings, at the hospital.

Lady Superintendent : Mrs. Finlay.

Do. of *Nurses* : Miss Bewley.

Number.—93 beds ; average number occupied, 68 ; during the year 981 patients were treated ; average length of stay, 26 days ; mortality, 5 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £52 ; 12,000 cases were treated in the dispensaries during the year ; and 400 accidents.

Income.—£3,603 ; expenditure, £5,094 ; leaving a debt of £1,491. The income is derived from subscriptions, £300 grant from the Corporation ; £780 grant from the Hospital Sunday Fund ; £20 from pay-patients.

Donors of £20 and collectors of £50 are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Governors and subscribers of £2 may recommend in-patients ; subscribers of £1 may recommend out-patients. Accidents and cases of emergency are received at all hours without letters of recommendation.

Object and further particulars.—A special wing was founded by the late Mr. Drummond for fevers and contagious diseases.

Visiting Days.—Mondays and Fridays, 2 to 3 p.m., and friends of patients on Sundays also.

Dispensary Days.—*Medical* : Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

Surgical—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

Ophthalmic and Aural—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Skin and Throat—Saturday 10 to 11 a.m.

Diseases of Women—Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.

4. Coombe Lying-in Hospital, and Guinness Dispensary, Dublin.

Founded—1826, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867. Founded by Mrs. Boyle, enlarged and rebuilt by Sir A. E. Guinness (now Lord Ardilaun) in 1877.

The Dispensary was built by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness in 1872 as an addition to the old hospital. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Guardians, Directors, Hon. Governors and Trustees.

Master : Dr. S. R. Mason.

Consulting Surgeons : Drs. Kidd, Wilmot, Porter, Butcher, and Hughes.

Consulting Physicians : Drs. Banks, Moore, Lyons, and Gordon.

Hon. Secretaries : J. Norwood, Esq., LL.D., J.P. ; J. F. Lombard, Esq., J.P.

* *Registrar and Secretary* : W. Lindsay Beaty, Esq., at the hospital.

Matron : Mrs. Willson.

Number.—50 to 60 beds in the hospital, average number occupied, 11 ; 18 beds in the chronic wards, average number occupied, 10 ; 508 patients treated in the lying-in wards during the year, average

length of stay, 8 days ; 142 treated in the chronic wards, average length of stay, 26 days ; average cost per bed, £71 ; mortality of lying-in wards, 2 per cent. ; of chronic wards, 5 per cent. ; lying-in out-patients, 1,959 during year, and 7,875 cases treated in dispensary.

Income.—£1,846—from donations, grants from Government, Corporation, and Hospital Sunday Fund, £839 ; pay-patients £8, etc. Debt of £1,154.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from subscriber ; out-patients are also admitted at all times if in immediate want.

Object and further particulars.—The Hospital consists of two divisions ; one for lying-in women, and one, the dispensary or chronic ward, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

Pupils intern and extern are admitted.

Through a donation of £1,500 from Mrs. Tighe, in memorial of her husband, the Robert Tighe Ward was endowed in 1882.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Wednesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary.—General and special. Daily, 10 to 12 a.m.

5. Dental Hospital of Ireland,

29 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1879. *Unsectarian.* Begun by the Medical Officers who subscribed for the purpose, and who give their services gratuitously.

Management.—*Patron* : Earl Cowper. Trustees, Governors, and Committee.

Dental Surgeons : Drs. J. A. Baker, Stack, A. W. Corbett, and D. Corbett, Junior.

Hon. Secretary : R. T. Stack, Esq., M.D.

* *Registrar* : W. A. Shea, at the Hospital.

Number.—5,205 operations were performed during the year, over 4,000 being extractions.

Income.—£124 from subscriptions ; pay-patients £30.

Debt of £47.

Donors of £10 or subscribers of £1 are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—No patient in pain is refused admittance. Lengthy operations (filling teeth, etc.), are only done for patients recommended by Governors.

Object and further particulars.—A school for instruction in Dental Surgery is attached.

Patients unless very poor, or recommended by Governors, are expected to pay 6d.

Open every week day from 9 to 10 a.m.

6. Dental Hospital, Metropolitan, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Founded—May, 1882. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Hon. Secretary* : F. St. B. Taylor, Esq., L.D.S.I.,
10 Hume Street, Dublin.

**Registrar* : Mr. E. Kellett, at the Hospital.

Number.—5,511 during the year 1882.

Income.—Supported by voluntary donations ; some patients pay a small fee.

Rules of Admission.—Free, if unable to contribute.

Object and further particulars.—No report published yet. Students are admitted for practice in Dental Surgery.

Open daily from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

7. Fever Hospital, and House of Recovery, Cork Street, Dublin.

Founded—1802. *Unsectarian.* Before 1802 there was a Dispensary or Sick Poor Institution in Meath Street, specially for fever cases. The present hospital was begun and obtained a Parliamentary grant chiefly through the exertions of the then Lord Lieutenant. It was originally intended only for patients from the Liberties ; they are now received from all parts of the city.

Management.—Managing Committee and Trustees.

Physicians : Drs. Moore, Stoker, Redmond, and Gunn.

Surgeon : Dr. Wharton.

**Resident Medical Officer and Registrar* : Dr. L. Maturin.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Maguire.

Number.—120 beds ; average number occupied, 32 ; treated during the year, 587 ; mortality 9 per cent. ; average length of stay, 20 days. The average cost per bed, in year ending March, 1883, was £100, as the patients were comparatively few, but a large staff must always be kept in case of sudden need.

Income.—£5,509 from various sources ; £2,500 being a Parliamentary grant, and £445 grants from the Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund. Debt of £75. Donors of 21 guineas, and subscribers of £2 2s., are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Patients suffering from any infectious illness are admitted by any doctor's order, or by the Resident doctor. Children are admitted.

Object and further particulars.—There are separate wards for the different fevers. To facilitate communication and prevent infection the telephone is employed, and a vehicle is kept for conveying patients to the hospital.

An epidemic of typhus fever prevailed during the year ; in cases taken to the Hospital before the tenth day of sickness, the mortality was four times less than in cases taken later on.

The number of patients varies greatly in different years and months, according to the prevalence of epidemics.

There are two buildings, one for fever patients and one for convalescents from fever ; these are entirely distinct.

The space for convalescents has recently been much increased at a cost of £3,000 ; of this £900 was collected by the Mansion House Committee. Convalescents from other hospitals will now be received as space permits.

Visiting Days.—Monday and Friday, 1 to 1.30 p.m.

No Dispensary.

8. Hospice for the Dying (Our Lady's),

Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Founded—December, 1879. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

Medical Officer: Dr. Dudley White.

** Superioress:* Sister J. Anna Gaynor.

Number.—41 beds ; 122 patients were admitted during the year ending September, 1883, besides those then in the Hospice, of these 86 died and 41 remained in the wards ; 456 have been admitted since the Hospice was opened. The beds are always full, and numbers seek admission in vain, for want of room.

Income.—Varies ; last year it was £2,712, chiefly from donations, bequests, a charity sermon, concert, a Corporation grant of £125, and pay-patients £147.

Rules of Admission.—The most urgent cases are admitted without distinction of creed or class ; all applicants are visited at their own homes by the Physician of the Hospice, and those are admitted whose days are apparently numbered, and who are not eligible for other hospitals.

Object and further particulars.—Patients suitable for the Hospitals for Incurables not admitted, as this is intended solely for the *dying*. Wakes are discountenanced. Some pay-patients are admitted, though the Institution is chiefly for the poor. Mental or infectious diseases, or cancer cases, are excluded till more accommodation can be provided. The nucleus of a Building Fund has been formed, as more wards might easily be erected on the present site, did funds permit.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Thursday, 12 to 1 p.m. Near relatives of patients admitted daily.

No Dispensary.

9, 10, and 11.

House of Industry Government Hospitals,

Comprising the Hardwicke Fever, Whitworth Medical, and Richmond Surgical Hospitals, North Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Founded—Hardwicke Fever, 1803; Whitworth Medical, 1817; Richmond Surgical, 1820; all *Unsectarian*. These Hospitals were originally attached to the House of Industry, now extinct. In order to suppress beggary, vagrants were committed to hard labour in the House of Industry for varying lengths of time.

Management.—Under the Management of a Board of Directors.

Chairman: The Earl of Meath.

Physicians: Drs. Banks, M'Dowel, Gordon, and Lyons.

Assistant Physician: Dr. Woodhouse.

Surgeons: Drs. Stokes, Thomson, Stoker, Corley.

Resident Surgeon and Apothecary: Drs. Gilmore and Myles.

* *Secretary:* J. W. Hughes, Esq., 2, Conyngham-road, Phoenix Park.

Paymaster: B. Mullen, Esq.

Matron: Mrs. Byrne.

Number.—322 beds in all; average number occupied, 152; 1,967 in-patients treated during year; 30,088 out-patients; average cost per bed, £46 18s.

Hardwicke Hospital.—120 beds; average number occupied, 27; treated during year, 500; mortality, 12 per cent.; average length of stay, 20 days.

Whitworth Medical.—82 beds; average number occupied, 53; treated during year, 751; average length of stay, 26 days; mortality, 9 per cent.

Richmond Surgical.—120 beds; average number occupied, 72; treated during year, 908; average length of stay, 29 days; mortality, 4 per cent.

Income.—£7,701, of which £7,472 is a Government grant; debt of £886.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted by order of any of the Hospital Physicians or Surgeons.

Object and further particulars.—The hospitals are open to the public free; they are much used by members of the Metropolitan Police Force. Resident students taken.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Medical—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 9.30 a.m.

Surgical—Every week day, at Richmond Hospital, 9 to 10 a.m.

Ophthalmic and Aural—Monday and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

12. House of St. John of God,

Stillorgan, County Dublin.

Founded—1879, and formerly called St. Patrick's House. *Unsectarian*.

Management.—Under the care of the Brothers of St. John of God.
*For information apply to the Rev. Prior (Br. Picard) at the House.
Medical Attendant: Dr. M'Evoy.

Number.—16 beds.

Income.—The patients pay from £1 ls. to £2 2s. a week; these payments are expected to cover expenses, as soon as a larger number can be taken.

Rules of Admission.—By payment; no infectious, insane, or drunken cases admitted.

Object and further particulars.—It is intended for invalid and old gentlemen. A new house is now being built to accommodate sixty-five patients. Visitors admitted any week day.

13. Hospital for Incurables,

Donnybrook Road, Dublin.

Founded—1744. *Unsectarian*. This was the first asylum in the British Isles for Incurables. It was founded by the Charitable Musical Society, which gave annual concerts for its benefit; was begun in a small house in Fleet-street; was then moved to Townsend-street, till an exchange of houses was effected in 1792 with the Lock Hospital.

Management.—Governors, Patrons, and Managing Committee.

Chairman: F. Stokes, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: D. Drummond, Esq.

Physicians: Drs. Wharton and Chapman.

Treasurer: W. Watson, Esq., 5, Lower Sackville Street.

**Registrar*: T. E. Grey, at the Hospital.

Matron: Mrs. Savory.

Number.—180 beds; average number occupied, 168; 222 patients passed through during the year; 52 admitted during the year; 47 deaths, or 21 per cent;† average length of stay, 277 days; average cost per bed, £26.

Income.—£6,434, from donations, legacies, Government and Corporation grants, £593; interest, etc.; debt of £543. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £5 5s. are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Incurable, but not infectious, cases admitted by vote. The elections for males are in February, May, August, and

† The Board of Superintendence says 79 per cent.; this is surely a mistake.

November ; for females in March, June, September, and December. Mr. Grey attends at the hospital daily from 10 to 11 a.m., and from 3 to 5 p.m. to give information.

Object and further particulars.—The cases in the hospital are chiefly consumption, cancer, paralysis, etc. There are separate wards for Catholics and Protestants ; the wards are also divided into cubicles, each containing only one or two beds, thus securing quiet and privacy for the inmates.

Visiting Days.—Governors, Clergymen, and Sisters of Charity admitted at all times ; other visitors daily from 2 to 5 p.m. ; friends of patients on Wednesday and Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

14. Maison de Sante,

7 and 8 Charlemont Street, Dublin.

Founded—1854. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—

Medical Attendants.—Drs. Mapother, Ward, Ball, and Browne.

**Matron.*—Miss Strangways.

Number.—35 beds.

Income.—Patients pay from £1 11s. and upwards ; lowest charge for ladies, £2 2s ; fever cases, from £2 2s. to £3 3s.

Rules of Admission.—Respectable patients of both sexes, and suffering from any disease, except insanity, admitted.

Object and further particulars.—The Home is intended for respectable patients only, and to combine the comforts of home with the advantages of a hospital. Friends of the patients are admitted at any time ; they can, if they wish, board in the house at a reasonable charge.

15. Mater Misericordiæ Hospital,

Eccles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1861, for the sick and dying poor. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

**Superioress* : Sister Mary B. Barry.

Council of nine members.

Consulting Physician : Dr. Cruise.

Physicians : Drs. Nixon, Redmond, and Boyd.

Obstetric Physician : Dr. T. More Madden.

Surgeons : Drs. Hayes, Coppinger, and Kilgariff ; besides Assistant Physician and Surgeon, Resident Doctor, and Pupils—intern and extern.

Number.—200 beds, which are constantly occupied during ten months ; over 2,000 in-patients are treated each year ; mortality

about 6 per cent.; over 50,000 out-patients annually; average cost per bed, about £19.

Income.—Varies, being chiefly derived from voluntary contributions. The North Dublin Union makes a grant for patients sent from it, and there is a Corporation grant.

Rules of Admission.—The poor in need of medical or surgical relief are admitted at any hour; children are admitted at any age.

Object and further particulars.—This is one of the largest hospitals in Dublin, and the nursing is done by trained sisters. A wing containing 50 beds is set apart for contagious diseases. For two months of the year the greater part of the hospital is closed for cleaning, and to curtail expenses; the funds being often insufficient to meet the demands made.

Visiting Days.—The Sisters have much pleasure in receiving visitors daily before 4 o'clock. For Friends of the patients, Sundays, or if seriously ill, daily.

Dispensary.—Open daily from 9.30.

16. Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, Heytesbury Street, Dublin.

Founded—1753. *Unsectarian.* This hospital was originally in Meath Street, and was then moved to the Coombe; it was designed for the relief of poor manufacturers in the Earl of Meath's Liberty. County Dublin having been omitted when the various County Infirmarys were established in Ireland, the proprietors of this hospital offered it for the purpose, and it was so constituted by Act of Parliament in 1774, its benefits being thus extended beyond the Liberties to the County. This was carried out chiefly through the liberality of Mr. T. Pleasants, who gave £6,000 to the hospital in 1814. After various removals, the present building was opened in 1822, but has been much enlarged and improved since.

Management.—Ex-officio and Life Governors. Standing Committee elected annually.

Physicians: Drs. Foot and Moore.

Surgeons: Sir G. H. Porter, Drs. Wharton, P. C. Smyly, MacNamara, L. Ormsby, and Hepburn.

Resident Surgeon: Dr. F. T. Newell.

* *Secretary:* F. Penrose, at the hospital.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Ellinor Lyons.

The visiting Physicians and Surgeons attend gratuitously.

Number.—102 beds; average number occupied, 74; during the year, 1,157 in-patients were treated; average length of stay, 23 days; mortality, 6 per cent; average cost per bed, £49. 6,468 out-patients, and 2,542 accidents treated during the year.

Income.—Averages about £4,000. In the year ending March 1883, it was £5,402, as stock was sold to meet heavy extra expenses of new wards, etc.

The County Grand Jury, Parliamentary, and Sunday Hospital Fund grants of £1,947; donations, interest on property, and bequests, form the chief sources of Income. Debt of £727.

Donors of £21, or subscribers of £2, are Governors.

Convalescent Home, Income of £271. No debt.

Children's Ward, receipts, £213.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 or more may recommend patients, who are admitted from all parts of Ireland. Forms of application at the hospital; they should be presented between 9 and 10 a.m. *Accidents* admitted day or night without recommendation. The doctors may admit dispensary cases, if desirable, for hospital treatment.

Object and further particulars.—In 1874 the New Building, or detached epidemic ward, was erected at a cost of £1,000.

The Smyly Ward, for 10 children, was opened in 1865, as a memorial to Dr. Smyly.

The Meath Convalescent Home was opened in 1882; Lord and Lady Brabazon having given a furnished house at Bray, capable of holding eight patients, for this purpose; it is supported by special donations. (See Convalescent Home.) Two observation wards have recently been erected in the hospital for the reception of cases where the illness is doubtful, and there is now a separate chamber where out-going patients will bathe and dress before leaving, to prevent the spread of infection. Nurses' and servants' dormitories, detached from the main building, have now been fitted up and a disinfecting chamber built. Trained nurses may be hired by private patients.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday and Friday 12 to 1 a.m.

Dispensary.—Open to all every week day, from 8.30 to 10 a.m.

17. Mercer's Hospital,

Lower Mercer Street, Dublin.

Founded—1734 by Mary Mercer, in a house built by her, for the purpose of tending 20 poor persons suffering from tedious illnesses. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—The Governors, ex-officio and others, meet once a month. There are also lady house-visitors.

Physicians: Drs. Mason and Knight.

Surgeons: Drs. O'Grady, Nixon, and Ward.

Resident Medical Officer: J. Keenan, L.R.C.S.I.

Medical Registrar: J. Shaw, L.R.C.P.

**Registrar and Accountant:* Mr. A. M'Guckin.

Matron: Mrs. Canning.

Number.—97 beds; average number occupied, 50; number

admitted during the year, 796 ; average length of stay, 21 days ; mortality, 7 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £48. Dispensary cases, 15,062 ; accidents, 4,386 ; average attendance, 50 a day.

Income.—£2,137 from donations, rents, interests, etc. ; including pay-patients, £94, and Government, Grand Jury, and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £494. Debt of £1,315.

Rules of Admission.—Accidents admitted without recommendation. Subscribers may recommend patients ; dispensary cases are admitted, if desirable, without recommendation. No infectious diseases are taken. Children admitted from all ages.

Object and further particulars.—One of the oldest hospitals in the city. Owing to the debt, one of the wards has been temporarily closed.

Visiting Days.—Wednesday and Sunday, 12 to 1 p.m.

Dispensary.—Open daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

18. Monkstown Hospital,

Co. Dublin.

Founded—1833. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Trustees and Committee.

Physicians : Drs. Beatty and Head.

Hon. Consulting Surgeon : Dr. Croly.

Resident Medical Officer : Dr. Mahon.

Dental Surgeon : F. St. B. Taylor, Esq.

**Hon. Sec. :* H. Houghton, Esq., 11 Brighton Vale, Monkstown.

Number.—20 beds ; average number occupied, 12 ; treated during the year, 157 ; average length of stay, 23 days ; mortality 10 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £61. Out-patients and accidents, 6,536.

Income.—£1,315 from donations, sale of work, Hospital Sunday Fund grant of £156, and pay-patients, £56. Donors of £10 10s., are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 1s. can recommend patients to the hospital and dispensaries.

Object and further particulars.—There are separate wards for special cases, which are available as pay wards if required, also a Children's Ward.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday and Saturday, 3 to 5 p.m. Friends of patients Sunday, 3 to 5 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m. at Monkstown. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m. at 64 Upper George's Street, Kingstown.

Dental Surgeon at Monkstown on Wednesday, 9 to 10 a.m.

19. National Eye and Ear Infirmary,

Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1814.—The oldest Institution of the kind in Ireland ; it was begun in Mary's Abbey, removed to present house in 1881. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patron* : The Lord Lieutenant. Life Governors, Committee of Management.

Physician : Dr. Hayes.

Surgeons : Drs. Swanzy, Fitzgerald, Redmond, and Maxwell.

Hon. Treasurer : M. Perrin, Esq.

* *Hon. Sec.* : H. R. Swanzy, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Matron : Miss Huxley.

Number.—26 beds ; 325 in-patients treated during the year ; average length of stay, 19 days ; average cost per bed, £58. 1,841 out-patients during the year, or 14,407 attendances ; average daily attendance, 46.

Income.—£842 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund Grants of £149 ; and pay-patients £303. No debt, but the balance was insufficient to meet outstanding accounts.

Donors of £15, or subscribers of £2 are governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers may recommend patients, but many have to be refused for want of room. Serious cases or accidents admitted at all hours.

Object and further particulars.—To ward off blindness and restore sight, if possible. The poor are admitted without charge, others pay according to their means. A large number of the patients are quite young ; 384 of those treated were under 10 years of age. Funds urgently needed.

Visiting Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 to 5.

Dispensary Days.—

For the Ear—Daily, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

For the Eye—Daily, 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.

For the Throat—Monday and Thursday, 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.

20. National Orthopædic and Children's Hospital,

7 Adelaide Road, Dublin.

Founded—1875. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*President* : Viscount Powerscourt. The Managing Committee meets monthly ; there is also a Ladies' Committee.

Surgeon : Dr. L. Ormsby.

Physician : Dr. Woodhouse.

Resident Surgeon : Mr. Cuolahan.

* *Secretary* : Mr. W. Appleyard, 5 Raymond Terrace, South Circular Road.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Bessie Lyons.

Number.—30 beds, 20 only occupied during 1882, for want of funds. 62 in-patients treated during the year; average length of stay, 82 days; average cost per bed, £40. 1,513 out-patients during the year, or 4,500 attendances. No deaths.

Income.—£974 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £225, etc. No debt, except on the building. Donors of £10 10s., and Subscribers of £1 1s., are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—By written recommendation from a subscriber usually. Children from 2 to 13 years of age eligible. Incurable and infectious cases not admitted. Dispensary free, without letters of recommendation.

Object and further particulars.—This hospital is for the treatment of all non-infectious diseases peculiar to children, and for the study and treatment of orthopædic patients, and is the first of the kind established in Ireland.

Visiting Days.—Daily, 2 to 4.

Dispensary Days.—Daily 10 to 11.

21. Orthopædic Hospital,

11 Usher's Island, Dublin.

Founded—1876. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—General, House, Finance, and Ladies' Committees.

Physician : Dr. Cranny.

Surgeon : Dr. Swan.

Resident Surgeon : Mr. Dobbs.

**Registrar* : Mr. D. Y. Veitch.

Matron : Mrs. Smith.

Number.—30 beds; average number occupied, 18; treated during the year, 82; average length of stay, 81 days; average cost per bed, £39. No deaths. 5,840 out-patients during the year.

Income.—£1,030 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £205, pay-patients, £89, etc. No debt.

Admission.—Forms of application at the hospital. The right of admission rests with the surgeons. Infectious cases not admitted, nor children under three, unless the case is one of urgency.

Object and further particulars.—The only hospital in Ireland exclusively for the treatment of the deformed. For want of funds some beds cannot be occupied. All the necessary needlework is done by ladies at a sewing-bee.

Visiting Day.—Sunday, 3 to 4 p m.

Dispensary Days.—Daily, 11 to 12 a.m.

22. Royal Hospital,

Kilmainham.

Founded—1679, in the Reign of Charles II., by Royal Charter, through the exertions of the Duke of Ormond. The number of inmates is limited to 140 by Royal Warrant of 1854.

Management.—*Master*: General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., Board of Governors.

Physician: W. Carte, Esq., J.P.

Captain of Invalids: Hon. Major G. Cresswell.

**Secretary*: L. Fyers Banks, Esq., at the hospital.

Number.—Built to accomodate 250 veterans; 140 is now the limit.

Income.—Maintained by Government grant, and small private income.

Object and further particulars.—This Institution is for the relief and maintenance of all Pensioners of good character, who are disabled by age or infirmity from contributing to their own support.

23. Rotunda Hospital,

Great Britain Street, Dublin.

Founded—1745. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1756. *Unsectarian.* This hospital was founded by Dr. Mosse, in George's Lane, and is the largest and oldest maternity hospital in Great Britain. One in London was established in 1747 on the same plan. It was at first supported entirely by Dr. Mosse, who also spent £8,000 on the present buildings, not having sufficient to finish them, he petitioned the House of Commons, and received a grant of £12,000. Dr. Mosse died in 1759.

Management.—President, the Lord Lieutenant; Vice-Presidents, Governors, ex-officio and others, and Guardians.

Master of the Hospital: (elected every seven years) Dr. Macan.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon: Drs. Little and Colles.

Assistants: Drs. Henry and Horne.

**Secretary and Registrar*: J. Mullen, Esq., 82 Charlemont Terrace, Ranelagh Road.

Matron: Mrs. Courtney.

Keeper of the Rotunda Rooms: Mr. T. Hayden.

Number.—95 beds; average number occupied, 48; 1,761 in-patients treated during the year; average length of stay, 10 days; average cost per bed, £54; mortality, 1 per cent.; in chronic wards, 5 per cent. Treated during the year; midwifery out-cases, 1,529; dispensary out-cases, 5,440.

Income.—£3,498 from donations, grants from Government, the Corporation, and Hospital Sunday Fund of £1,102, rents and interests, letting of the Rotunda, and from pay-patients £150. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Patients admitted to the Lying-in Hospital at any hour, day or night, on going to the lodge, provided they are ill. Patients admitted to the Auxiliary Hospital by the doctor's order.

Object and further particulars.—Resident and non-resident students, and female pupils are admitted for the study of midwifery. The hospital is specially for the treatment of poor lying-in women. The auxiliary hospital is for women suffering from internal diseases.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary.—*For diseases of women* : Daily, 9 to 10 a.m.

24. Simpson's Hospital,

Great Britain Street, Dublin.

Founded—1781, by the late G. Simpson, Esq., who was himself subject to the infirmities for the relief of which this hospital is intended. It was begun in a private house in Great Britain Street.

Management.—Under Trustees.

Physicians : Drs. M'Dowel Cosgrave, and H. Kennedy.

Surgeons : Surgeon Bigger, Sir G. H. Porter.

**Agent and Secretary* : James Young.

Matron : Mrs. Young.

Number.—61 beds.

Income.—About £3,700 from its own estates ; this income will be reduced by operation of the Land Act.

Rules of Admission.—Petitions for admission to be lodged with the Secretary one month previous to the first Mondays in May and November—the days appointed for patients to be admitted by vote of the Trustees. Character, affliction, and want are the chief recommendations necessary.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is for respectable men reduced in circumstances, who are afflicted with gout or partial blindness. The inmates must be of good character, and of a higher social position than the patients of an ordinary hospital. Retailers of spirituous liquors and servants are inadmissible.

The patients are lodged, boarded, and clothed, free of charge.

Visiting Days.—Friends of patients admitted daily, 11 to 1 p.m.

25. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,

Grand Canal Street, Dublin.

Founded—1808, by Sir Patrick Dun, who bequeathed estates in order to establish professorships at the College of Physicians. These increased in value, and no suitable hospital existing for medical instruction, an Act was passed in 1791 empowering the College to

build a hospital, partly by subscriptions and partly by the estates. It was not, however, begun for some years ; it is now both a hospital and a medical school. It contains also Sir Patrick Dun's Library. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Governors, ex-officio and elected, and lady visitors.

Physicians: Drs. Purser, Finny, Walter G. Smith, and Kirkpatrick.

Surgeons: Drs. C. B. Ball, Bennett, Butcher, and T. E. Little.

House Surgeon: Dr. Cowen.

**Registrar:* Captain Odevaine.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Huxley.

Number.—80 beds ; average number occupied, 69 ; number of patients admitted during the year, 897 ; average length of stay, 27 days ; average cost per bed, £51 ; out-patients, 5,655 ; accidents, 1,730 ; 142 of these were admitted to the hospital. Extern Midwifery cases, 472.

Income.—£4,219. Debt of £501. Income derived from the estates, Hospital Sunday Fund, £219 ; donations ; pay patients, £61, pupils' fees £238, £7 from nurses in training, &c. Donors of £20 are life-members.

Rules of Admission.—Governors and subscribers of £2 2s. can recommend patients.

Application to be made at the hospital daily at 10 a.m. Fever Cases admitted.

Object and further particulars.—Trained nurses may always be had on application to the Lady Superintendent, on payment of £1 1s. a week. Nurses are trained free of charge, if they give their services to the hospital. Ladies are also trained on payment of £1 1s. a week. There are private wards for patients who pay £1 1s. a week.

A working-party meets to make clothes for the patients, and for maternity relief.

The extern midwifery cases are tended by the nurses of the hospital.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Surgical—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 9 to 10.45 a.m.

Medical—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10.45 a.m.

Midwifery—Tuesday and Friday, 9 to 10.45 a.m.

26. Steevens' Hospital,

Kingsbridge, Dublin.

Founded—1720, by Dr. Steevens and his sister. Dr. Steevens bequeathed property in 1710 to his sister, to be used after her death in erecting an hospital. She preferred, however, to execute the work during her life, and began the building in 1720, reserving only £120 for her own use. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—By Governors, ex-officio and elected.

Physicians: Drs. Tweedy and Hayes.

Surgeons: Drs. Colles, Hamilton, McDonnell.

Gynæcologist: Dr. Duke.

Resident Surgeon: Dr. Myles.

**Secretary:* R. B. M'Vittie.

Registrar: G. R. Armstrong.

Matron: Mrs. Evans.

Superintendent of Nurses: Miss Lindsay.

Number.—250 beds; average number occupied, 126; treated during year, 2,101; average length of stay, 22 days; mortality, 2 per cent.; average cost per bed, £49. Number attending dispensaries, about 100 persons weekly, or 1,900 cases, besides numerous accident cases.

Income.—£6,196—derived from rents, donations, pay patients, £1,311; Hospital Sunday Fund and Parliamentary Grants of £1,400; &c. Debt of £1,479.

Rules of Admission.—By application to the visiting physicians and surgeons, or to the resident surgeon at any time. Children of all ages admitted; if very young, a near relative is expected to remain with them.

Object and further particulars.—This is the second oldest hospital in Dublin. Resident students are taken.

One storey is set apart for constabulary patients, who alone are admitted to the fever and pay wards.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Wednesday, 1 to 2 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

General: Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.

Diseases of Women: Tuesday and Thursday, 11 a.m.

Skin Diseases: Thursday, 10 a.m.

27. St. Joseph's Hospital for Sick Children,

15 Upper Temple Street, Dublin,

Founded—1872. Removed from Buckingham Street to the present house in 1879. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Superioress:* Mrs. Delany.

Physicians: Drs. M'Veagh and Madden.

Surgeons: Drs. Baxter and M'Cullagh.

Number.—30 beds; 297 treated during year; mortality, 5 per cent.; average length of stay, 35 days; 4,680 out-patients.

Income.—£1,449 derived from donations, pay patients £11, and Corporation Grant of £150. £15 a year supports a bed and gives the right to have one patient always under treatment. Debt of £527.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be seen by one of the Hospital doctors ; those having a letter of recommendation from a subscriber have the preference in admission.

Children between 2 and 10 years old, not suffering from any contagious sickness, are eligible.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is for the sick children of the poor. An adjoining house was bought in 1882, in order eventually to enlarge the hospital. The Sisters beg therefore for help towards an Extension Fund, as many applicants are now refused for want of room.

Visiting Days.—Daily from 12 to 3. p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 a.m.

28. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

Lincoln Place, Dublin.

Founded—1844, by the late Sir W. Wilde, M.D., in Mark Street, with 12 beds. Removed to Lincoln Place in 1850. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Board of Governors, Trustees and Building Committee.

Physician : Dr. James Little.

Surgeons : Drs. Story and Benson.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Hasbrouck.

Hon. Treasurer : J. Bagot, Esq.

Hon. Secretary : Sir J. W. Mackay.

**Registrar and Accountant* : Mr. J. W. Hughes.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Wall.

Number.—38 beds ; average number occupied, 31, but sometimes there are 42 in-patients at one time ; 751 treated during year ; average length of stay, 16 days ; average cost per bed £43 ; 4489 out-patients treated during year, or 11,556 attendances ; 807 operations ; daily average, 37.

Income.—£1,379 derived from interest, donations, bequests, grants from Parliament, Corporation, Hospital Sunday Fund, and Stearne's Charity of £494 ; pay patients £390. Debt of £96. Balance of £89 on the Building Fund.

Rules of Admission.—Life-Members or donors of £25, and subscribers of £1 can recommend in and out-patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland.

Children are admitted.

Poor country patients and paupers can be sent up by Boards of Guardians who pay 1s. 4d. per day per head and travelling expenses.

Object and further particulars.—In order to benefit those able to contribute something, patients are received at payments varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day. There is also a private pay-ward.

More space is needed as many patients now have to be refused or dismissed too soon in order to make room for others. A children's ward is also needed.

Visiting Days.—Thursday and Sunday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Open daily from 9 to 12 a.m.

Accidents attended to at all hours.

Operations performed on Wednesday and Saturday at 11.

A nominal fee of 6d. procures a ticket entitling the holder to one month's advice and medicine.

29. St. Michael's Hospital,

Lower George's Street, Kingstown.

Founded—1876. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, cheques payable to *The Superioress.

Physician and Surgeon : Drs. Power and Flinn.

Number.—40 beds ; 473 in-patients treated during year, and 8,400 out patients, besides 722 visits paid to patients in their own homes by the doctors.

Income.—Wholly from donations. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—The sick poor are admitted free, with or without a subscriber's recommendation. Children admitted.

Infectious diseases not taken.

Object and further particulars.—The physicians visit the out-patients in their own houses, if necessary, and admit them to the Hospital when desirable. Many accident cases are admitted.

Visiting Days.—Daily from 10 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

30. St. Vincent's Hospital,

Stephen's Green, E., Dublin.

Founded—1834. *Unsectarian.* Modelled on the plan of the Hotel Dieu, Paris.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Superioress* : Mrs. Cullen.

Physicians : Drs. Quinlan and Cox.

Surgeons : Drs. Mapother, M'Ardle, and Redmond.

Gynæcologist : Dr. Byrne.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Kenna.

Number.—160 beds ; admitted during year, 1,450 in-patients ; 10,931 out-patients treated during year.

Income.—£4,611 from donations, legacies, rents, interest on investments, Corporation grant (£350), &c.

Debt of £500.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from a subscriber.

Object and further particulars.—New wards have lately been completed. The convalescent home at Linden, Blackrock, is a branch of the Hospital, and is supported from its funds. (*See Convalescent Homes*, p. 28.) There is also a valuable adjunct to the Hospital work, called St. Martin's, to complete the work begun in the Hospital, by giving clothing and money to the needy when leaving.

Visiting Days.—Thursday and Sunday, 12 to 1 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Medical and Surgical—Daily, 10 a.m.

For Eye and Ear—Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.

Diseases of Women—Monday and Thursday, 10 a.m.

31. Throat Hospital,

23 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1877. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patrons* : The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Abercorn, &c. Committee.

Medical Officers : Drs. P. C. Smyly, Kendal Franks, and F. A. Pope.

Assistant Surgeon : Mr. J. H. Scott.

* *Hon. Secretaries* : G. H. Major, Esq., 3 De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown ; F. A. Pope, Esq., 63 Pembroke Road.

Matron : Mrs. Hall.

Number.—8 beds ; (one male and one female ward of 4 beds each) ; 43 operations performed ; and about 400 out-patients treated during year, or 4,620 attendances.

Income.—£252 from donations and a bazaar.

Debt of £7.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from a subscriber, clergyman, or Hospital doctor. No charge.

Object and further particulars.—The first and only Hospital in Dublin, devoted especially to Throat and Ear diseases.

Dispensary.—Open every week day, free, from 11 to 12.

32. Westmoreland Lock Hospital (Government),

Townsend Street, Dublin.

Founded—1792, *Unsectarian*. Since 1820 it has been solely for the relief of female patients. The Hospital was originally situated at Donnybrook, but changed houses with the Hospital for Incurables in 1792, chiefly through the exertions of the Duke of Westmoreland, then Viceroy.

Management.—Board of Governors.

Surgeons : Drs. Macnamara and Fitzgibbon.

Resident Surgeon and Apothecary : M. A. Donnelly, Esq.

**Registrar* : Mr. J. W. Hughes.

Matron : Mrs. Hogan.

Number.—150 beds ; average number occupied, 67 ; treated during year, 821 ; average length of stay, 30 days ; mortality, 2 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £35.

Income.—£2,609 ; Parliamentary grant of £2,600.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted by application to the Hospital daily, from 11 to 1 ; trusses and bandages are also supplied free to the poor on the first Monday of each month.

Object and further particulars.—The accommodation and the Government grant are about to be increased. There are separate wards for married women ; 33 children under five years of age were admitted during the year ; 14 died.

Services for Roman Catholics and for Protestants are held in the Hospital.

The Institution is a means of reforming the patients as far as possible. During the year 55 patients were sent to asylums, 17 restored to their friends, 30 obtained employment, &c.

No Dispensary.

33. Whitworth Medical and Surgical Hospital.

Drumcondra, near Dublin.

Founded—1818, *Unsectarian*. Named after the Earl of Whitworth, who laid the foundation stone.

Management.—Trustees, Committee, Visiting Ladies.

Physicians : Drs. Kennedy and MacDowel Cosgrave.

Surgeons : Drs. Elliott and Foy.

Resident Assistant : J. Donaldson, Esq.

**Collector and Registrar* : Mr. R. Whyte, 1 North Frederick-street.

Matron : Miss Porter.

Number.—34 beds ; average number occupied, 19 ; treated during year, 208 ; average length of stay, 38 days ; mortality, 4 per cent. ; 1,679 out-patients during year ; average cost per bed, £31 ; almost the lowest of any Dublin hospital.

Income.—£528 from subscriptions, interest, grant from Hospital Sunday Fund of £92, and pay-patients, £206, &c. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Patients pay from 3s. to 30s. a week, according to their means. Children admitted. No infectious diseases treated. Urgent cases are received at any hour.

There are eight free beds, which can only be filled by Medical Officers or Parochial Clergymen.

Object and further particulars.—For payments of 20s. or 30s. a week, separate wards are provided.

The number of Dispensary cases has been largely reduced, owing to the new regulation that only those holding tickets from subscribers are now treated.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, from 10 o'clock.

The Royal Military Infirmary, Phoenix Park,

Is for soldiers only. It was opened in James's Street in 1786.

There are five Army Station Hospitals in Dublin, with 18 medical officers, and over 300 patients.

The North and South Dublin, Balrothery, and Rathdown Unions have large hospitals attached to them, both for infectious and non-infectious diseases, to which patients from outside the respective workhouses can be admitted if necessary.

DISPENSARIES

UNCONNECTED WITH HOSPITALS.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

Dispensaries were begun in London in 1687 by the College of Physicians, amid so much opposition that the physicians had not only to attend the dispensaries themselves gratuitously, but to subscribe money to buy the necessary medicines.

Medical advice and medicine is given gratuitously to the poor, who bring a letter of recommendation; the latter is not necessary in accident cases. If confined to the house, they are visited in their own homes by the medical officer.

The first dispensary in Dublin was opened in 1782 in Cole's-lane; the Dublin General Dispensary in Temple Bar was opened in 1785; the Meath Street one in 1794.

† Dublin Provident Home and Dispensary,

11 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Medical Officers: Drs. Kidd, Meldon, and M'Cullagh.

Days.—Daily, 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p.m. Patients pay 1s., for which they receive medicine and advice.

This is now only a Dispensary: it was formerly also an Infirmary, but the intern-patients have been dismissed.

Institution for the Treatment of the Diseases of Children,

7 Pitt Street, off Grafton Street, Dublin. Opened in 1822, by the late Sir H. Marsh, and Dr. Johnson.

Management.—

Medical Officers: Drs. Moore and Churchill attend gratuitously.

**Hon. Secretary:* Dr. W. Moore, 67, Fitzwilliam-square, N.

Matron: Mrs. Martin.

Days.—Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children open daily. Dr. Moore attends on Monday and Thursday from 11 to 12 o'clock, Dr. Churchill on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 to 11 o'clock. A fee of 6d. a visit for women, and 6d. for three visits for children is paid. Daily average, about 12; some 5,000 treated annually.

There are no in-patients; the institution being, in fact, a private dispensary for the respectable poor. In the last report, for the years 1882-'84, £258 was received from donations, payments, etc. No debt.

† No information received in reply to three letters.

Sick Poor and Dorset Nourishment Dispensary,

92 Meath Street, Dublin.

Management.—Committee.

Registrar: H. C. Allen.

**Matron:* Mrs. Shaw.

Applicants must have a recommendation from a hospital official or from a subscriber, on receipt of which they are visited in their own homes, and help given if necessary. 12,234 persons were relieved during the year.

The object is to strengthen by good food poor patients discharged from hospital. Relief is given in food, bedding, &c. Income in 1882 of £403 from donations, interest, etc. No debt.

† St. Mark's Hospital,

Mark Street, Dublin.

Founded—1753, by Sir W. Wilde previous to the establishment of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital. It was first in Francis Street; removed to Mark Street in 1808; for want of funds the beds have not been used for a long time.

Medical Officer: Dr. E. Stoker.

Patients pay 2s. 6d. for three visits and medicine. Dr. Stoker attends three times a week.

Now only a dispensary.

Vaccine Department, Local Government Board,

45 Upper Sackville Street; Branch, 45 York Street.

Opened 1804.

Vaccinations performed free at 45 Upper Sackville Street on Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 2; at 45 York Street on Monday and Thursday, 11 to 1.

Medical Officers: A. N. Montgomery, M.C.P.I.; and F. Churchill, F.C.P.

Days.—Daily, 12 to 2 p.m.

Lymph given free to medical practitioners on application to the Secretary at the Office.



Free Dispensaries.

Relieving Officers and Members of the Committee of Management of Dispensaries may sign medical relief tickets, on receipt of which the dispensary doctors perform vaccination, give medical or surgical

† No information received in reply to three letters.

advice and assistance at the dispensary, or, if necessary, in the patient's own home, according to the form of ticket signed. This assistance is continued as long as may be necessary.

Baldoye—Dr. Neary ; Tuesday and Friday, 10.30 to 12 a.m.

Blackrock—Dr. Pollock and Assistant ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m. ; attendance of 35 to 40 daily.

Blanchardstown—Dr. Maguire ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.

†Bray—Dr. Brew ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Cabinteely—Dr. Wright of Dalkey ; Tuesday and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m. ; attendance of 6 or 7 daily.

Castleknock—See Blanchardstown.

Cloghran—Dr. Stanistreet ; Thursday, 12 to 1 p.m.

†Clondalkin—Dr. Burnside ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m.

§Clontarf—Drs. Gibson and Neary. (?)

§Coolock —Drs. Neary and Gibbs. (?)

Crumlin—Dr. H. Davy of Terenure ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m. ; attendance of 12 to 16 daily.

Dalkey—Dr. Wright ; Monday and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m. ; average attendance of 35 daily, and about 10 visits daily to dispensary patients in their own homes.

Delgany—Dr. Browne ; Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 12.30 a.m.

Donnybrook—Drs. Chapman and Denham ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10 a.m.

†Drumcondra—See Coolock.

Dundrum—Drs. Mackay and Usher ; daily, 11 a.m.

§Finglas and Glasnevin—Dr. Finegan.

†Glencullen—See Stepaside.

Golden Bridge—Dr. Andrew ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m. ; average attendance of 25 daily.

†Holmpatrick—Dr. Symes ; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 12 a.m.

Howth—Dr. Neary ; Monday and Thursday, 10.30 to 12 a.m.

Killiney—See Dalkey.

Kilmurry—Dr. Browne of Delgany ; Wednesday and Saturday, 12 to 1.30 p.m.

†Kilsallaghan—Dr. Sherlock ; Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

Kingstown Provident Dispensary, 84 Upper George's Street ; daily, 11 to 12 a.m., on payment of 1s.

Lower George's Street, Kingstown—Dr. O'Flaherty ; daily, 10 to 11 a.m.

64 Upper George's Street, Kingstown—Dr. Mahon ; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.

§Lucan—Dr. Levinge.

†Lusk—Dr. Fahie ; Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m. average attendance of 10 daily.

†Malahide—Dr. Stanistreet ; Monday and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m. ; 800 to 1,000 cases registered annually.

Newcastle—Dr. McEvoy ; Tuesday and Saturday, 1 to 1.30 p.m.

North City—

§ No. 1—Drs. Oulton, Nowlan, and O'Neill.

No. 2—North Great Brunswick Street—Drs. Delahoyde and Strahan; daily, 10 to 11.30 a.m.

No. 3—32 Blackhall Street—Drs. Speedy and White; daily, 10 to 11.30 a.m.

Palmerstown Lower—Dr. Andrew; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Powerscourt—Dr. Hamilton; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.

Rathcoole—Dr. McEvoy; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m.

†Rathfarnham—Dr. Croly; daily, 10 to 11 a.m.

Rathmichael or Shanganagh—Dr. Raverty; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m.

Rathmines—Dr. Hearn; daily, till 11 a.m.; about 2,700 a year.

Rush—Dr. Fahie, Lusk; Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.; average attendance of 25 daily.

South City—

No. 1—91 Meath Street—Drs. Barton and Purcell. Daily 9 to 11 a.m. Vaccination daily 11 to 12 a.m.

No. 2—High Street—Drs. Ryan and Ashe. Daily 9 to 11 a.m.

No. 3—Peter Street—Dr. C. Moore. Daily.

No. 4—Grand Canal Street—Drs. Ball and Byrne. Daily 9 to 11 a.m.

Stepaside—Dr. Mackay; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m.; average attendance of 20 daily.

†Stillorgan—Dr. Boyce; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.; attendance of 6 to 20 daily.

Swords—Dr. Davys; Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.; average attendance of 15 daily.

§Tallaght—Dr. Lawlor.

Terenure—Dr. H. Davy; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 to 12 a.m.; 20 to 25 daily.

§ Where the days are not named, no reply was received to at least two letters.

Dublin Medical Mission.

Select Dispensary: Monday and Thursday, 11 a.m.

Medical Attendant and Secretary: Dr. Tweedy, 16, Rutland Square.

The first medical mission established in Dublin. Gratuitous medical aid is afforded to poor widowed ladies and their orphan children, to the inmates of four charitable institutions, to the members of Summer Street Fellowship Society, and to patients recommended by subscribers or the parochial clergymen. Contributions thankfully received.

The mark † before a name shows that a midwife is attached to the dispensary.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

1. Convalescent Home,

Linden, Blackrock.

Founded.—The Home was the gift of the late F. Coppinger, Esq., and was endowed by the late M. Mullins, Esq. Twenty-four beds are reserved for patients from St. Vincent's Hospital. Patients are also received from the Mater Misericordiæ, Sir Patrick Dun's, and other hospitals.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity; connected with St. Vincent's Hospital; all information from the *Superioress, Mrs. Lee.

Number.—Room for 60; average number, 56; 1,063 patients were received during the year; the average cost per bed is about £33 a year; average length of stay, one month.

Income.—Supported chiefly by a grant from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Rules of Admission.—Incurable or infectious cases not admitted, and there are no children's wards, but two or three over six years of age can be taken.

Object and further particulars.—Patients are received from eight Dublin hospitals. A vehicle is sent to Dublin every Wednesday to take patients to the Home.

2. Convalescent Home, Stillorgan;

Office: 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin; Open daily, 2 to 5.30 p.m.

Founded—1868. The Berwick Wing, in memory of the late Judge and Miss Berwick, opened 1870. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Committee of Management elected from the Governors.

Physician: Dr. Boyce.

**Secretary and Collector:* Mr. Stevenson at the office.

Matron: Mrs. Jones.

Number.—50 beds, 792 admitted during the year, 52 of these were children; average number, 31; average length of stay, 15 days; average cost per bed, £34.

Income.—£933 from donations, interest, Hospital Sunday Fund, (£145), etc. Debt of £204. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £5 5s., are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—The doctors of all the Dublin hospitals, governors, and subscribers of £1, can recommend patients ; people advised by their doctors to have change of air, are also eligible. Recommendations to be brought in person to the office on Saturdays at 10 a.m. Children admitted.

Object and further particulars.—To provide good air and food for the poor, when recovering from *non-infectious* illnesses. Sir Joseph and Lady Napier having given £4,000 for the purpose of benefitting respectable male convalescents, who can contribute something themselves, a Napier memorial wing is about to be built to meet this design.

3. Meath Hospital Convalescent Home,

Dargle Road, Bray.

Founded—January 1882, through the liberality of Lord and Lady Brabazon (see p. 11.) *Unsectarian*.

Management.—Same as for Meath Hospital, except two Physicians—Dr. Darby, Bray, and Dr. Hepburn, Merrion Street.

**Secretary* : F. Penrose, Esq., Meath Hospital.

Number.—102 during the year ; 35 males, and 67 females.

Income.—Supported by special donations ; £271 received during the year, including £100 from Lady Brabazon towards the furniture. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Only for patients from the Meath Hospital, who are recovering from non-infectious illness. Governors, subscribers, and the medical officers of the hospital, can recommend patients.

Object and further particulars.—The under part of the house is at present used as a Coffee Palace. As it is on the Common and close to the People's Park, it is in a healthy and suitable situation.

4. St. John's House of Rest,

Merrion, County Dublin.

Founded—1870, in a small cottage ; removed to present building in 1880. All connected with the house give their services gratuitously.

Management.—*Patron* : The Archbishop of Dublin. A Committee.

Physicians : Drs. Fitzgibbon and J. K. Denham.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss F. Trench, Lisaniskea, Blackrock.

**Lady in Charge* : Miss Jane Trench.

Number.—40 beds ; average number occupied, 40 ; 309 persons received during the year, 95 men, 173 women , and 41 children ; besides these, 2 men and 10 women are permanent inmates ; 9 deaths ; average annual cost per bed, £24.

Income.—£989 from donations, offertories, and payments of inmates (£396). Debt of £53 ; there is also a debt on the building of £200.

Rules of Admission.—Application to be made to the Lady in charge, accompanied with a recommendation. Acute and infectious illnesses are not admissible. Men pay 7s., women, 5s., and children under ten, 3s 6d. a week, as a rule ; but some are admitted for less, and a few pay nothing.

Object and further particulars.—The House of Rest is intended for poor Convalescents needing change of air and good food. Persons from all parts of the country are admitted. Special donations are asked, towards necessary alterations and enlargement.



There is also a private **Convalescent Home for Children**
at Sandymount.



AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

* *All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

Dublin Nurses Training Institution,

4 Holles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1866, for Protestants only.

Management.—*Patron:* The Archbishop of Dublin. Committee of Ladies meeting monthly.

**Hon. Treasurer and Secretary:* Miss M. Trench, Lisaniskea, Blackrock.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Emden, at the Home.

Number.—40 are admitted; of these, 28 live in the Home, going out to nurse, and the rest are in training; 39 were in the Institution, on January 1st, 1883.

Income.—£1,384; of this, £1,154 was received as payment for nurses; no debt.

Rules of Admission.—All must be members of the Episcopal Church. Probationers are admitted by the Lady Superintendent and Committee, and are expected, after a year's training, to give at least two years' services as nurses, wherever directed. Forms of application from the Lady Superintendent.

Object and further particulars.—The Institution used to be connected with Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, but is now quite separated from it, and the nurses are mostly trained in English hospitals. The nurses attend the sick, rich or poor, in hospitals, or at their own houses, as the Lady Superintendent may direct. A charge is usually made, but not always.

St. Martin's.

(See under St. Vincent's Hospital, p. 20.)

St. Patrick's Nurses' Home,

101 Stephen's Green, S., Dublin.

Management.—**Hon. Superintendent and Secretary:* Miss Thompson, 16 Fitzwilliam-place.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Franks, at the Home.

Number.—Six nurses besides the Lady Superintendent who is a trained nurse. Each nurse visits ten sick cases daily on an average.

Income.—£1,144 from donations. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Nurses are sent to the sick poor on the recommendation of subscribers, the clergy of any denomination, hospital or poor-law physicians, or surgeons.

Object and further particulars.—To supply skilled nursing for the sick poor in their own homes, either gratuitously or on payment of from 1s. to 10s. a week, according to the patients' means. Nourishment has often to be supplied also.

Sœurs du bon Secours, or Infirmarian Sisters,

64 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Founded.—This Sisterhood was founded in Paris in 1824, and established in Dublin in 1862; it has now many branches in France and in Ireland.

Management.—Under the Infirmarian Sisters.

*Information from the *Superioress*.

Number.—30 or 40 Sisters, who are constantly occupied, and unable to meet all the demands made on them.

Income.—The Sisters accept an offering of about £1 a week from their patients, in order to pay the expenses of their establishment.

Object and further particulars.—To nurse the sick, however dangerous or contagious the sickness is, in their own homes.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE AFFLICTED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

THE BLIND.

1. Association for Improving the Condition of the Blind,

Office: 53 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Founded—1857. For Protestants only. The lending library and reading-rooms were established by the late Miss Pettigrew.

Management.—By a Committee and Trustees.

Hon. Treasurer: W. Perrin, Esq., 50 Upper Sackville-street.

** Hon. Secretary:* Miss Griffin, 11 Great Denmark street.

Librarian: Miss O'Reilly, at the office.

Number.—16 in attendance at present. Books are also lent free, or for payment, and any blind person wishing to learn to read (Moon's system) is taught gratis.

Income.—£105 from donations and dividends. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation and good character. Attendance necessary on Mondays at 1 p.m., for reading and luncheon.

Object and further particulars.—To assist the adult blind to earn their own livelihood; it is the only association in Dublin which has for its object the assisting of the industrious blind in their own homes. Various friends read and speak to the blind on Mondays, the day when they assemble to receive orders for basket and hamper-making and for their payments for same.

2. National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind of Ireland,

Leeson Park, Dublin.

Founded—1815, for Protestants only. Begun in Peter-street in a house owned originally by the Molyneux family; afterwards used as Astley's circus; bought in 1815 to be used as a Blind Asylum; removed to Leeson Park in 1862.

Management.—A Committee of Trustees, Guardians, and Lady visitors.

Medical Officer : Dr Wheeler.

Oculist : Dr. Swanzy.

Chaplain : Rev. M. Neligan.

* *Secretary* : Mr .E. Smith, at the Asylum.

Matron : Miss Brown.

Number.—48 at present ; 50 can be accommodated.

Income.—£1,665 from donations, annual sale of work, sale of inmates' work (£56); annual sermon ; and about £11 each Sunday from the offertory at Christ Church, Leeson Park. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—The Asylum is open to the Female Blind of every Protestant denomination from all parts of Ireland. The inmates are nominated by donors of £200 or subscribers of £20; by the Poor-Law Guardians of any union, on payment of from £12 to £15 a year ; or by election as a Free Inmate by the votes of seat-holders in Christ Church, Leeson Park.

Admitted at any age over five years.

Object and further particulars.—The Asylum is a *Home* for the aged (one has been living in it since 1821); and also a *School* for the young, who are taught reading by Moon's and Braille's systems; and are instructed in other branches of education, especially music, so that some are enabled to earn their living as organists. Basket-making, cane-chair seating, knitting, etc., are also taught. Orders for any of these are thankfully received, as they form a source of income to the Institution.

Visiting Days.—Thursday, 12 to 2 ; and 2.30 to 4 p.m.

For the Friends of Inmates—Monday, 12 to 4 p.m.

3. Richmond National Institution for Industrious Blind,

41 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1810. *Unsectarian*.

Management.—*President* : The Lord Primate. Trustees and a Committee.

Physician : Dr. Duffey.

Surgeon : Dr. Bigger.

* *Secretary* : Mr. F. Browne.

Superintendent : Mr. O. Armstrong.

Matron : Mrs. Armstrong.

Number.—38 inmates,—34 men and 4 women, and 15 out workers; 415 pupils have been admitted since 1810.

Income.—£1,282, from donations, interest, etc. No debt. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £1 1s., are members.

Rules of Admission.—Males from 14 to 30, and females from 14 to 50 are eligible. Applicants must have a doctor's certificate, and be recommended by a subscriber. The governors elect the inmates.

Object and further particulars.—To render the inmates self-supporting, if possible. The pupils are taught reading by Moon's system, and music, as well as various industries. Orders gratefully received for all kinds of basket work, screens, etc. The value of articles manufactured during the year was £536. Four of the pupils have become teachers of basket making, etc., in workhouses.

4. St. Joseph's Catholic Male Blind Asylum,

Drumcondra Castle, Dublin.

Founded—1859 ; removed from Glasnevin in 1882, in order to secure more accommodation.

Management.—The Carmelite Brothers. Cheques payable to the *Secretary and Superior, Brother H. A. Thornton.

President : His Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe.

Chairman of Committee : Very Rev. Canon Brock.

Number.—100 ; during the year 30 left fully trained.

Income.—Partly from voluntary contributions, partly from Boards of Guardians.

Rules of Admission.—From six years of age and upwards. There are some free inmates, but most are admitted by order of the Poor-law Guardians.

Object and further particulars.—All receive an ordinary education, and most of them a musical training also, under the direction of Mrs. Mackey and Mr. Lowe. There is a good brass and reed band amongst the inmates. The training given is adapted to the abilities and position in life of each individual. The Braille system is taught, and books are printed on the premises in embossed and in ordinary type. Baskets and mats are made by the inmates ; orders thankfully received.

Visiting days.—Tuesdays and Fridays.

5. St. Mary's Blind Asylum for Girls,

Merrion, Co. Dublin.

Founded—1858, at Portobello.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity and a Committee.

*All information from the Superioress.

Number.—About 200, but the number depends on the funds, no debt being incurred for current expenses.

Income.—Varies, being derived from voluntary contributions. Debt on the building.

Rules of Admission.—Some are sent by the Poor-law Guardians, others are admitted free at the discretion of the Sisters.

Object and further particulars.—The inmates are educated and most also receive a good musical training, so that they are able to give an annual public concert. This being a *home*, many are permanent inmates. Various articles of needlework are made by the inmates for sale. The work of the house is done by the girls in the Industrial School attached to the Blind Asylum.

Visiting Days.—Daily, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1. Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

For Females, St. Mary's, Cabra.

For Males, St. Joseph's, Cabra, near Dublin.

Office: 56 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1846; for Catholics.

Management.—The Female Branch is under the Dominican Nuns, and the Male under the Christian Brothers.

Committee meets weekly.

President: His Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe.

Treasurers: Very Rev. Mgr. Farrell, Alderman Campbell, J. Woodlock, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. J. Daniel, Very Rev. J. Curtis. E. T. Stapleton, Esq., Rev. Br. P. M. Wickham.

Physician: Dr. Willis.

Chaplain: Rev. J. A. Nolan.

**Secretary:* Mr. D. O'Brien, at the Office.

Number.—Ample room for over 300, in St. Mary's; 397 now under instruction—182 girls and 215 boys. Employment is also given to a few poor deaf mutes who have finished their course of instruction, but are not fit for situations. Cost per head, £24.

Income.—£10,584 from collections, subscriptions and payments (£5,017). No debt. The sum paid by the Poor Law Guardians is insufficient to meet the actual cost of each child. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Poor Law Guardians have the power to send children, by contributing £15 annually for each pupil. The Guardians may only give £13 for each adult, this does not cover expenses. Children admitted from 8 to 14 years of age. Forms of application from the Office. Guardians may send destitute deaf and dumb children, whether inmates of the workhouse or not.

Object and further particulars.—The children are taught the sign and manual language; they are generally kept six years and are then apprenticed, if possible. Some obtain employment in the institution and are paid wages; they weave, spin, and make everything, even the boots, worn by the pupils.

The new buildings at St. Mary's are now open. Cardinal M'Cabe has recently purchased a house in Marlborough Street for the benefit of adult deaf mutes; but funds are wanted to carry out this scheme. About July, an annual mission is held in St. Mary's for former pupils, whose travelling expenses are defrayed by the Committee if necessary. In 1883, over 100 girls from all parts of the United Kingdom were present. These missions have always been followed by good results, spiritually and temporally, situations being often found for the deaf mutes. Last year ten were thus provided for.

Visiting Days.—Any time. The best days are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. National Association for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor in Ireland,

Claremont, near Glasnevin.

Office: 8 Dawson Street, Dublin. Open daily, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Founded—1816; for Protestants.

Management.—*Patron:* The Bishop of Meath. *President:* The Lord Primate. Trustees and Committee.

Medical Officer: Dr. Barker.

Hon. Oculist and Aurist: Dr. Story.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, Rev. H. G. Carroll.

**Assistant Secretary:* Dr. T. Gick, at the office.

Head Master: Mr. Chidley.

Number.—45 pupils—boys and girls.

Income.—£1,600 to £2,000 a-year from donations, collections, interest, profit on farm, and payments of pupils. No debt. Subscribers of 10s. or donors of £10 may vote at election of pupils.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be deaf and dumb, intelligent, and from 6 to 12 years of age. Printed forms at the Office. Children are admitted free, or by payments varying according to circumstances; but never exceeding £20 a-year. They must remain 5 years.

Object and further particulars.—The school is made as far as possible an industrial as well as an educational one. Day scholars and private pupils are taken. The oral system of teaching has lately been introduced, but the sign and manual language is chiefly used. As a rule the children are apprenticed to various trades, on leaving.

Visiting Days.—Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3. Protestant Deaf and Dumb Association.

Office: No. 21 Room, Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Management.—*President:* Lord Carbery. Committee.

Missionary and Secretary: M. F. Hewson, at the office.

Income.—£236 from donations and bazaar.

Object and further particulars.—Divine Service is held on Sundays at 11.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. in the Christian Union Buildings, in the sign and manual language; instructive lectures on Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. to which all are welcome.

This Association works specially amongst the adult deaf and dumb. Employment is provided if possible, and the sick are visited and relief given if necessary. There is a reading room open on Wednesday from 7 to 8.30 p.m. Books are also given away.

CRIPPLES.

Cripples' Home, Bray.

Founded—1874, by the late Mrs. Lucinda Sullivan. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Six Trustees.

**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss L. A. Brady, Cripples' Home.

Number.—38 beds ; 20 girls and 18 boys.

Income.—About £600 from voluntary contributions, besides interest on Endowment Fund of £2,000, and on Reserve Fund of £2,600. A subscription of £10 per annum maintains a cripple.

Rules of Admission.—Destitute crippled children are eligible ; boys from four to eight, girls from four to twelve years of age ; forms of application from the Hon. Secretary.

A donation of £100 founds a bed, but does not entitle the donor to nomination, each case being admitted solely on its own merits.

Object and further particulars.—In this Institution (the first and only one of the kind in Ireland), destitute crippled children are received from all parts of Ireland, as funds and space allow. The children are trained with a view to ultimate self-support.

It is proposed to erect a Memorial Wing to the memory of the late Mrs. Sullivan, for the reception of those who, through life-long infirmity, are unable to earn their own livelihood, and whose childhood has been spent in the Home.

LUNATICS.

1. Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,

North Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Founded—1811, *Unsectarian*. The Asylum for Lunatics attached to the House of Industry being quite insufficient for the purpose, parliamentary grants were obtained in 1810, and in 1815 this Asylum was completed and named after the then Viceroy.

Management.—The Board of Governors meets once a fortnight.

Resident Medical Superintendent : Dr. Lalor.

Assistants : Drs. Myles and O'Neill.

Physician : Dr. Banks.

Surgeon : Dr. Martin.

**Secretaries* : J. Nunn, G. Lennon. A Roman Catholic, a Church of Ireland, and a Presbyterian Chaplain.

Matron : Mrs. Sherry.

Number.—Room for 1,100 ; 505 males, 595 females ; average number in Asylum during year, 1,048 ; under treatment during year, 1,479 ; of these 644 are probably curable ; discharged cured and relieved, 266 ; recoveries, 11 per cent. ; deaths, 10 per cent.

Average cost per patient, £25 9s.

Income.—£30,618. No debt. 4s. per head per week is received from the Treasury, the counties sending patients also contribute. Farm and garden produce brought in £57, and paying patients £553, or an average of £20 15s. per patient.

Rules of Admission.—Dangerous lunatics are committed by warrant, or by Justices ; ordinary cases by order of the Board or the Physicians ; some come from district asylums, and some on payment after the necessary medical certificates are signed.

All forms of insanity admitted, epileptics, idiots, monomaniacs, maniacs, imbeciles, &c.

Object and further particulars.—Dr. Lalor's system has proved most successful. Since his appointment in 1857, restraint has been disused, and seclusion almost unknown. The education, employment and amusement of the insane in large classes has proved both practicable and desirable ; the general principle being to treat the inmates as though they were sane. The most intelligent act as teachers. The patients make a large amount of clothing, bedding, etc., many thousands of articles in a year. In 1882, of 477 males, an average of 420 were employed daily on the farm, at various trades, school, &c. ; and of 571 females, 426 were employed at school, needle, laundry, house work, &c. ; 250 attended religious instruction, and 165 were able to take part in concerts ; 25 assisted in teaching, etc. ; 878 were on the schoolrolls.

2. Stewart Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children, and Asylum for Lunatic Patients,

Palmerstown, Chapelizod.

Office: 40 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1869. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patron and President:* The Prince of Wales. Governors, Trustees, Board of Management.

Chairman: The Earl of Charlemont.

Resident Physician: Dr. F. Pim.

Treasurer: D. Drummond, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries: Sir R. S. Cusack, J. K. Ingram, Esq., LL.D. G. H. Kidd, M.D.

**Secretary:* W. M'C. O'Neill, at the Office.

Matrons: Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Guilfoyle.

Number.—In the Institution, 33 boys and 31 girls; total of 64, of these 35 are at school; 1 death. In the Asylum, 92 patients, 54 females and 38 males; 6 deaths; total of 115 patients treated during year; 13 discharged improved.

Income.—In the Institution, £2,392, £907 being from subscriptions, and £501 from paying pupils; £939 profit carried over from the Asylum; deficit of £201. In the Asylum, £3,947, of which £3,907 was from paying patients, and £40 from farm profits. None are admitted free to the Asylum.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted in two ways. By payment of at least £50 in both the Institution and Asylum; in the Institution by election also, if approved by the Managing Committee, as wholly or partially free inmates. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. have one vote. Patients are admitted to the Asylum, if there is a vacancy, on production of the necessary certificates. Forms at the office. Children are also sent by the guardians of various unions, who pay 5s. a head per week towards their maintenance.

Object and further particulars.—More accommodation is necessary, and a wing will be added when the existing debt is removed. Many applications now have to be refused, and it is very desirable to have a *permanent* home for many inmates. At present the free patients are elected for five years. They are admitted on probation for three months, and are then removed if unlikely to benefit by a longer stay. There is a separate "Nursery department" for utterly helpless and idiotic cases; these are mostly paralysed or epileptic. The children are educated; singing is especially taught, and they are employed in various ways, the boys in out-door work, tailoring, etc.; the girls in housework, needle-work, etc. Nearly all the clothing used is made in the Institute. Varied amusements are also provided.

Out of every 598 people in Ireland, it appears that one is an idiot.

Visitors—admitted any week day. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are the best days.

3. St. Patrick's Hospital for the Insane, (Swift's Hospital),

Bow Lane, West, Dublin.

Founded—1745 by Dean Swift's bequest of £11,000, aided by a Parliamentary grant ; incorporated 1746, and opened 1757 for 50 patients.

Management.—Board of Governors, who meet the first Monday in each month.

Physician : Dr. Freke.

Surgeon : Dr. Stoker.

Master and Medical Superintendent : Dr. Rice.

**Secretary* : Rev. J. A. Dickinson.

Matron : Mrs. Gill.

Number.—11 ; cost per patient, about £65 a year.

Income.—Supported by Endowment, and patients' payments.

Rules of Admission.—Printed forms on application ; medical certificate of insanity, and deposit of £5 on admission. Adults only admitted.

Object and further particulars.—This was, for a long time, the only Asylum in Ireland for the insane or idiots.

In addition to these Asylums for Lunatics, there is a Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, under Dr. Ashe, for criminals who have become insane while undergoing their sentences, or for those who have committed crime while insane. It contains 173 inmates, the majority of whom are probably incurable.

The following are **Private Asylums** :—

Names.	Proprietors.	Inmates.
Bloomfield Retreat, Donnybrook (for ladies and gentlemen),	Under the Society of Friends, ...	41
Elm Lawn, Dundrum (for ladies),	Mrs. Bernard, ...	2
Esker House, Rathmines, ,,	Mrs. McDowell, ...	4
Farnham House, Finglas (for ladies and gentlemen), ...	Dr. A. Patton, ...	51
Hampstead House, Drumcondra (for gentlemen), ...	Dr. M. Eustace, ...	32
Hartfield House, Drumcondra (for gentlemen), ...	Dr. Lynch, ...	31
Highfield House, Drumcondra (for ladies), ...	Dr. J. Eustace, ...	15
Lysle House, Crumlin (for ladies),	Mrs. Hayes ...	2
Orchardstown House, Rathfarnham,	Mrs. Stanley, ...	10
Woodbine Lodge, ,, ...	Mrs. Hayes, ...	3
St. Vincent's, Clontarf (for ladies),	Under the Sisters of Charity, ...	90
Verville, ,, ,,	Dr. Lynch, ...	21

APPENDIX TO PART I.

THE word hospital is derived from the Latin *hospitalis*, and this from *hospes* a guest; the word is literally the guest-chamber. Infirmary from *infirmarius* was also originally the room set apart in every monastery for the infirm and aged; afterwards separate buildings, with distinct revenues, were employed for the same purpose. Now the word is used in the same sense as hospital—to designate a place set apart for medical treatment.

The first hospital was probably that founded by Valens in Cæsarea, 370 A.D.; the Roman lady, Fabiola, St. Jerome's friend, built one a little later. The first in England were founded 1080 A.D., by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; one for leprosy and one for other diseases. They did not, however, become common until the 18th century, when 11 were founded in London (5, the so-called Royal Hospitals, were already in existence), and 8 in Dublin. Of these 8, Jervis Street is the oldest. There are now 115 hospitals in London for general and special diseases; in Dublin there are 33, a large number in proportion to the population; 12 of these are in receipt of parliamentary grants. New York appears to have the most hospital accommodation in proportion to its population; it has one bed for every 1,500 inhabitants, or a total of 6,000 beds.†

Hospitals serve the double purpose of supplying medical treatment for the poor, whilst they are also a valuable means of instruction to medical students. There are, however, points with regard to their management which are now forcing themselves on the attention of the public. Of these, one is the fact that, according to statistics carefully compiled by Sir James Simpson and other physicians, the mortality is, or was, enormously greater in large hospitals than in small ones, and that there are certain illnesses which for their successful treatment, absolutely require complete or almost complete isolation.

Why, then, are large hospitals still being built, and why are they built in towns at all. Cottage hospitals are undoubtedly far more healthy, and need be no more expensive than large ones, if erected in the suburbs of a town, or in the country where land is comparatively cheap; one great objection to them would thus be removed. One or two buildings would be necessary in the towns as receiving houses, but the actual hospitals would surely be advantageously erected in the country.

Happily the causes of the great mortality of most large hospitals

† I make a total of 2,374 beds in Dublin hospitals, or one bed for every 146 inhabitants of the City, and one in 180 for the County of Dublin. Can this be correct?

are now known and are being removed—the dangers of overcrowding, of bad ventilation, deficient drainage, unwholesome diet (such as an excessive use of stimulants), etc., are well-known; although doubtless much still remains to be done to remove these causes completely. The chief dangers seem to arise from want of that scrupulous cleanliness which is necessary in every detail, and from the placing in one ward various forms of infectious diseases. These statements, are not, happily, true of all the Dublin hospitals; many are models of cleanliness and order, and form well-known training grounds for medical students from all parts of Great Britain; but in others an apparent cleanliness is only on the surface, instead of being searching and minute. This is the more culpable since, in surgical cases especially, cleanliness is an absolute necessity for restoration to health; neither should it be difficult to carry out, since most of the hospitals are partially closed during a part of the year (most taking the same month unfortunately) for purposes of cleansing, painting, etc.; and trained lady superintendents now reside in nearly all.

Then the mixture of cases in hospital fever wards undoubtedly helps to spread disease; with one or two exceptions, scarcely any attempt is made to classify or separate the various kinds of fever and other contagious illnesses; thus it too often happens that a patient, suffering from one kind of fever contracts another, perhaps a more dangerous one, while in the hospital. Is it not, to say the least, desirable that separate wards, if not buildings, should be kept for each of the most infectious illnesses?

There remains, however, a far more serious problem. If the enormous increase in the number of hospital and dispensary patients that has taken place within the last few years continues, how can it be met? The prejudice against hospitals that so long existed amongst the poor, is being fast broken down, and it seems possible that philanthropy will soon be utterly unable to cope with the numbers seeking for this gratuitous treatment of their sicknesses. It has been impossible to obtain complete statistics of the attendances in Dublin dispensaries; the *Medical Guide* does not give them; some doctors are unable, while others refuse to furnish particulars; and in some hospital dispensaries, no statistics are kept as to the number in attendance. In 1808, in Dublin, 1 in 8, or 254,000 persons were relieved in dispensaries, at an average cost of 1s. 4d. per patient; at present in London, 1 in 4, and in Birmingham and Liverpool, 1 in every 2 of the inhabitants are in receipt of gratuitous medical treatment. A large number of these could and therefore ought to pay for the advice received; the medicine, if paid for, would be more valued, and would not be called “only dispensary stuff,” or be thrown into the gutter, as is sometimes the case now. The numbers in attendance would be reduced, and the medical officers would be relieved of a burden that threatens to become overwhelming. Many, who may be unable to meet the whole expense of sickness, are yet quite able to pay something for medicine and advice. The establishment of Provident dispensaries will meet the wants of this class, but to be of real use, they need to be far more numerous than they now are.

The question is a difficult one, and will not be settled until philanthropy acts upon the broad basis of seeking to remove the *causes* of suffering, rather than the effects ; this, since it may necessitate leaving many in the sufferings they have brought on themselves, is difficult to carry out.

Certain temples in Egypt and Greece were much resorted to by lunatics, who were treated there, but in later ages nothing was done for them. The first lunacy enactment in England was passed in 1744 under the Vagrant Act, in 1774 the first Lunacy Act was passed, and in 1844 the present Lord Shaftesbury introduced the Lunacy Law which is still in force

Doctors and others taking charge of lunatics must procure a licence, and their houses are visited six times a year by the Commissioners of Lunacy. An order of admission to such a house or asylum must be signed by someone who has seen the patient within a month from the date of signing this order, and it must be accompanied by two medical certificates. The recoveries from insanity are thought to be about 70 per cent. ; in asylums recoveries are about 40 per cent., as the worst cases, and many incurable ones, are generally sent there.

The first institution for lunatics in Europe was founded at Granada in Spain, and a little later, in 1547, King Henry VIII. gave Bethlehem Hospital to the City of London for an asylum for lunatics. It had previously been a priory dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. (The Royal Hospital of Kilmainham was also a priory once, and is said to have been founded by Strongbow for the Knights Templars). Nothing was done in Dublin for those mentally afflicted, until the last century, when Swift's Hospital was founded, and a little later on the House of Industry admitted pauper lunatics. Since then the present institutions of world-wide fame have been established.

Drs. Itard and Séguin opened an asylum for idiots in France early in this century, and two ladies in Bath opened a small school in 1846, which is still carried on. Through Mrs. Plumbe's influence, Dr. Reed, in 1847, founded the famous Earlswood Asylum. The first in Scotland was founded by Sir. J. Ogilvy in 1854. In most of the States in North America and in Canada it is considered the duty of the State to train imbeciles; the first asylum there was opened in 1847, and has annual grants from the Legislature.

According to statistics given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Ireland has the greatest number of idiots in proportion to its population of any country in Europe—Sweden the lowest (this is not true of lunatics, England having more lunatics than Ireland); the proportions are—in Ireland almost 1 in every 598 persons is an idiot, in Sweden 1 in every 2,630 persons.

Ireland had no asylum for *idiots*—who are often unfit to mix with lunatics—until 1869, when Dr. Stewart gave a donation of £4,000 and his interest in a lunatic asylum, to assist in founding one for idiots. The two asylums were then carried on conjointly at Lucan, until 1879, when the Donoughmore house and grounds were bought, and the present buildings at Palmerstown completed.

The Deaf and Dumb remained untaught, many thinking them unteachable, until 1816, when Dr. Orpen gave some lectures in the

Rotunda on the education possible for deaf-mutes. One boy, whom he had instructed successfully, excited so great an interest, that in the same year an institution was founded for their instruction under the patronage of the Earl of Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant. The House of Industry gave part of a penitentiary building, and a school was opened with eight boys. There are now two model institutions in Dublin, and doubtless the oral system of instruction will soon be far more generally adopted in them than it now is.

According to the Census of 1881, there were in Ireland 18,413 lunatics and idiots, 6,111 blind people, and 5,136 deaf-mutes; that is, a proportion of 1 deaf-mute in 1,009 people, 1 blind in 847 people, 1 insane in 529 people, and 1 idiot in 598 people. There were 4,170 sick people in hospitals and asylums, and a total of 71,328 sick, or 1·3 per cent. of the population.



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